Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | WHOLE NUMBER, 2984.

NEW SERIES. | BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER, 20, 1861. | VOL. 5. NO. 20.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if notpaid within the year.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them. or not.

RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.—Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, $1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen $1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

Original Poetry.

NATIONAL SONG.

BY J. PALMER.

I.

Rouse! Freedom's sons! and burst the chains
That bind your souls in drowsy slumber!
While waking Power o'er you gains
New strength in arms, as well as number:
Shake off the links that hold you down
Nor longer let delusion blind you;
Dash from his brow the despot's crown,
And hurl its fragments far behind you.
Fling out your flag and let it float
While ocean rolls its tide to ocean!
Till Freedom s wildest mountain note
Shall kindle all her sons' devotion!

II.

Join hand in hand and circle 'round
The blessed land that God has given;
Guard every sacred spot of ground
As angels guard the gates of Heaven!
From every height your flag's unfurled,
In every battle fight beneath it,
Until its glory lights the world
And Peace with olive boughs shall wreath it.
Fling out your flag and let it float
While ocean rolls its tide to ocean!
Till Freedom's wildest mountain note
Shall kindle all her sons' devotion!

III.

Kneel by the graves where heroes sleep
Who died for Freedom's sacred charter—
While orphan sons and mothers weep,
Swear to avenge each sainted martyr.
Awake! arise! nor longer dream,
But catch the spirit of the hour,
And let your swords in triumph gleam
Above each base usurper's power.
Fling out your flag and let it float
While ocean rolls its tide to ocean!
Till Freedom's wildest mountain note
Shall kindle all her sons' devotion!

IV.

Then yet Columbia's star shall shine
Above each grove and ancient altar;
And Freedom shall no longer pine,
For ne'er again her hosts shall falter.
Aloft her flag shall float for aye,
For nought on earth its folds shall sever,
And though the staff be torn away,
The colors still shall glow forever.
Then raise your flag and let it float
While ocean rolls its tide to ocean!
Till Freedom's wildest mountain note
Shall kindle all her sons' devotion!

A MALE COQUETTE, AND WHAT HE GOT BY IT.

"Engaged to be married—really engaged to be married! Goodness gracious! there's an account of responsibility in the thing I never dreamed of before! And such a giddy, reckless little creature as I've always been—how can I ever become worthy of such a noble fellow as Charley Warren? Oh! I must be *very* demure and steady now!"

Thus mused little Cora Clifford, sitting in the pink shadow of the rose-colored silken curtains of her boudoir. The waxen camelias were still gleaming in the golden curls around her brow, and the diamonds yet flashed on her full white throat. You might see a deep, rosy tint on her dimpled cheek, and a radiance beneath the lowncast lids of her glorious eyes, as if she was in a happy dream.

Ah! no wonder that she forgot to lay aside the glittering robe of lace and azure satin; no wonder that her tiny fingers played mechanically with that stray curl, and neglected to unclasp bracelet and necklace! For Cora had entered an enchanted land that evening—in the interval of the "German;" while they stood together in the cool conservatory, under the shadow of orange blossoms and pure lilies, Charley Warren had told her that he loved her better than any one else in the wide world. And the crimson fire had burned in her cheek until the red rose at her bosom was pale beside it. And somehow her head had drooped upon his stately breast, and he had captured her little white trembling hand—and—and she couldn't remember exactly how it happened, only she was quite sure that they were engaged to be married!

And she laid away the shining gems, and parted back her gold bright hair, and when the sleep-angel sprinkled his balmy incense on her brow, there were tears on her pillow of down, oh! such happy, happy tears!

No chance for the other whiskered exquisites now! They all had to stand aside from Charley Warren's triumphal path. Dick Ainslie, Chester Howard, Frank Irwin, even the magnificent St. Aulyn, just from Italy, who mowed down feminine hearts just as a reaper mows down nodding grass, acknowledged with sighs that the belle of the season had no more thought for them. No matter how like minature horses their moustaches were trained—no matter how carefully their perfumed curls were arranged—no matter how like Apollo himself they stalked into ballrooms and saloons—the beautiful Miss Clifford deigned them merely a cool bow, and reserved all her slight glances and smiles for that wretch of a Warren!

Men are conceited creatures at best—it doesn't take much to spoil them, and Charley Warren, though as noble a specimen of the genus homo as one often meets, began, after a while really to fancy himself a *little* more fascinating than anything else that ever wore pantaloons. 'Else,' he argued, "why did Cora Clifford, for whose slightest smile the whole masculine world was sighing, prefer him to all their bewitching array?"

Cora stood in the dressing-room at Mrs. Archer's, arranging a wreath of French rosebuds in the folds of her lovely hair. She was a little late, this evening, and Warren was patiently waiting her re-appearance. She was unusually beautiful to-night, and very well she knew it as she stood before the mirror.

The string of her little satin slipper broke, just as she reached the door, and she stopped to fasten it. As fortune would have it, the door was ajar, and the voices from without reached her ear.

"She's really superb—a regular Boston beauty. Splendid—Juno-like, you know!"

"Ah?" and Warren's tone was decidedly indifferent.

"I merely mentioned it as an abstract fact," returned Dick Ainslie, in a piqued manner, "of course we all know that it wouldn't do for *you* to take any notice of her."

"What do you mean," said Charley, rather sharply.

"Nothing—only that as you have already won the loveliest creature in New York, you've no right to enter the lists again."

"I suppose I may *admire* a pretty woman when I see her, at least?" queried Warren.

"Not if you're wise. A girl like Miss Clifford, accustomed to being worshipped with all the soul of her admirers, won't endure a divided homage. Don't try any perilous experiments, Warren!"

"I can say of Cora, once won, won forever," returned Warren, with a dignified air, "and it is a mistaken idea, that when you are engaged to a lady you are thenceforth to give up all other female society."

"Don't know anything about that," said Dick, provokingly, "but this I do say—once commence flirting with other women, and Cora will flare up."

"And *I* say," exclaimed Charley, in an excited tone, "that Cora loves me too well to question for an instant the propriety of anything I may choose to do or say. And furthermore, I wish you distinctly to understand that I am tied to no woman's apron string. I am a free agent, and shall flirt, as you term it, just as much as I please!"

Cora turned away from the door with burning cheeks and flashing eyes. Her first emotion was that of anger and scorn—her second of passionate grief. What would she not have given for the luxury of a "good cry," at home in her own chamber? If she had not loved Charley Warren so dearly, these foolish words would not have so agitated her. And after all, she reflected, they were *only* foolish words—vain boasts, uttered when he was stung by Ainslie's insinuating taunts—she knew his heart was loyal and true! But then to speak of her in that manner—it made her spirited blood leap up in her veins—Charley needed a good lesson—*and he should have it!*

She rose and once more smoothing down her sunny curls, joined the unconscious couple who were still talking in the passage, and they entered the ball-room together.

At the conclusion of the first polka, as the radiant little beauty sat on a low ottoman, surrounded as usual by a crowd of admirers, a buzz and a hum at the door announced the arrival of the new star, and in a minute Dick Ainslie came up to Warren.

"Come, Charley, I want to introduce you to that charming Boston novelty, Miss Howe. She has just come in, and I want her to form as favorable an impression as possible of our New York beaux. Have I your permission, Miss Clifford?"

"O, by all means!" said Cora, smiling her brightest smiles, as she caught the quick, hurried glances which passed between them, "I put him entirely under your charge, Mr. Ainslie. Pray, Captain St. Aulyn, clasp this bracelet!" and as the two gentlemen walked away, she held up her round white arm to the fascinating Captain who had been leaning against the wall in a disconsolate manner. He came eagerly forward to perform the service, and a thrill passed through every nerve in his body as he touched the blue veined wrist. Cora spoke so cordially to him that he plucked up courage to ask her if she was engaged for the next dance. She wasn't—and in half an hour Capt. St. Aulyn was in such a state of delighted bewilderment that he didn't know whether the lovely creature hanging on his arm was a human mortal in gold colored silk, or a glorified cloud of mist and sunshine—he was only conscious of a pair of magnificent violet eyes shining on him through long drooping lashes. Ah! Captain, beware! women are proverbially deceitful, and you've walked into the snare with your eyes wide open!

Miss Howe was a sallow, dark-eyed girl, with a *souppon* of rouge on her olive cheek, and a bold flippant way—and Charley heartily wished himself back by Cora's side, but Dick looked so provokingly calm and incredulous that he talked with her just to prove that he was "a free agent." Miss Howe was "dying" to visit the Dusseldorf, and Charley ostentatiously invited her to accompany him thither the next morning. Ainslie slightly elevated his eyebrows, and Charley begged leave to take her to hear Frezzolini the next evening! Of course she acceded to all these propositions. Charley had a faint idea, at the end of the ball, that he had been "going it" rather fast, but Cora's perfectly natural manner as they rode home together, re-assured him. She was in charming spirits—"never had enjoyed herself better"—so Warren concluded that he was entirely safe.

The whole of the next day was immolated at the shrine of Miss Howe, by the faithless cavalier; he had not intended it, and felt decidedly guilty, but under the circumstances it could not be helped. Not until the day after did he see Cora. Then, slinking up the steps of her residence, he inquired for Miss Clifford. She was at home, and he found her reclining on a sofa, deeply absorbed in reading.

Just as lovely as a dream! Talk about your *blace*, high featured Miss Howe! What a feint, rosy shadow there was on the bright lips, what a blue, transparent light in the liquid eyes! He felt as if he could have knelt down to worship her glorious beauty, as he came forward to claim a smile.

Good Jupiter! how coolly she extended her little jeweled hand, without raising her eyes from the book!

"There, sit down, Charley, till I've finished the chapter. Such a love of a book—Lamartine—you know—his *sweet* reminiscences.—Wait, and don't disturb me, there's a good fellow!"

Charley sat down, completely confounded.

"I don't approve of Lamartine," he commented. "Pray where did you get the book?"

"Captain St. Aulyn lent it to me. Do hush, Charley."

Charley fidgeted on his chair.

"What have you been doing to your hair, Cora? It's all twisted back, isn't it?—not becoming, I should say."

"Oh, I dressed it so to please Captain St. Aulyn."

"Has *he* been here, this morning?" queried the lover, with a gathering frown.

"Yes, and he says I look exactly like the Empress Eugenie. I had Fanny in to dress it exactly to his taste, *a la Parissienne*. Oh, he's so amusing!"

"Ahem—but *I* don't like the style at all!"

"Don't you? Well, do keep still, and give me a chance to read a moment."

Charley relapsed into a gloomy silence, but his brow was dark and overcast. What business had St. Aulyn dictating to *his* affianced wife. He would like to kick St. Aulyn down stairs!

A ring at the door bell, and a whisper from Fanny in her mistress's ear. Up started Cora.

"My bonnet and mantle, Fanny—quick. There—fasten the collar—and now my parasol. Charley, you'll excuse me, I know; but a previous engagement—Captain St. Aulyn."

"But Cora—"

"*Au revoir*," and before he could speak further the little beauty had flitted down stairs with a parting wave of the hand. Warren folded his arms tightly across his breast, and walking grimly to the window, had the satisfaction of seeing Cora seated beside the smiling St. Aulyn, in his dashing turn out, and of witnessing their triumphant departure!

Poor Charley! he turned pale and red with angry emotion. Never had Cora treated him so before—never had she evinced the least tendency to coquetry; and he knew not what course to pursue. If he had not felt so utterly wretched, he would have proceeded straight to Miss Howe, but he was too far gone for that, and he bowed his head upon his hands in bitter reflection. What could it mean? He would horsewhip St. Aulyn—he would. No, he wouldn't, either; for hadn't he just been playing exactly the same game with Miss Howe? O, conscience, what a remorseless accuser thou art!

That evening he sent an excuse to Miss Howe, whom he had volunteered to take to Wallack's, and turned his footsteps again towards the residence of his *fiancee*. Fanny was in the hall, chatting with John, the huge footman.

"Miss Cora was gone to the opera, with Captain St. Aulyn."

The maid delivered this speech with a half-suppressed titter. Warren colored indignantly.

"I will come in and wait," he said, firmly.

Fanny showed him into the drawing room. Lamartine was lying on the table, with all the *love passages* marked in the captain's hand writing. The reader may imagine what kind of an evening Warren passed.

Towards midnight the Captain's voice was heard, bidding Miss Clifford "good night!" and promising to call "early to-morrow morning," and the next moment the little coquette tripped in, all lace and plumes and jewels. But what a pale, haggard face met her glance! Spite of herself, she started back.

"Why, Charley!"

"Cora!" said Warren, "have pity upon me. What have I done to merit this conduct?"

"Good gracious, Charley, I don't know what you mean!"

"This strange indifference to my feelings—this deliberate coquetting with that scoundrel, St. Aulyn. Cora, I must have some explanation!"

Cora sat down on the sofa by his side, and placed her lily hand on his trembling arm.

"Charley, dear, don't be so ferocious. All I want is, to have you understand that I am tied to no man's dickey-string—that I am a free agent, and shall flirt just as much as I please."

Every drop of blood in Charley's system seemed to have concentrated in his burning face. He recognized his own foolish boast.

"It's a mistaken idea," continued the unmerciful Cora, "that when you are engaged to a gentleman you are thenceforth to give up all other masculine society."

Warren understood it all in an instant. Good heavens, what a relief it was! His heart bounded up from the soles of his boots as light as a feather!

"Cora, you darling little eaves-dropper!"

He caught her in his arms, smothering her musical laughter with a succession of very love-like kisses, and listened in smiling silence while she related the whole occurrence.

He was bitterly mortified, and deeply indignant at himself; but oh, it was *such* a relief to know that Cora's heart was all his own. He forgave her the little stratagem; he forgave her everything.

Pardon my foolish words, dear Cora. I regret them more than you can ever imagine. I am sick of Miss Howe, and Dick Ainslie, too. There is only *one* woman in the world for whose smile I care a fig, and she shall be my pride and care henceforth. Have I your forgiveness, darling?"

She laid her soft velvet cheek against his shaggy whiskers, and put her fingers on his lips.

"Hush, Charley; not another word. Put that sentimental trash on the fire, please, and ring the bell."

Fanny answered the sound.

"I'm not at home to-morrow, when Captain St. Aulyn calls—do you understand?"

"Yes, ma'am;" and Fanny vanished. Cora went to the mirror, and drawing out one or two little diamond-headed arrows, shook the rich luxuriance of her golden hair about her face. In an instant the horrible Eugenie twist was gone—she was his own radiant, sunny-browed Cora once more.

"There's one comfort," she said, pausing, with a mass of shining hair still in her hand; "I have completely cured you of coquetry, haven't I, Charley?"

The reply is not chronicled, but we think it was satisfactory.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—Messrs. Fessenden and Sumner presented petitions for the emancipation of the blacks under the war power.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of Francis A. Treadway, setting forth that he had sometime ago presented a complaint to the Supreme Court against Jeff. Davis and others, but was told that they were improper papers. He afterwards presented the complaint to a magistrates' court, but to no effect. The matter was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Foot (Vt.) offered a resolution that Waldo P. Johnson, by sympathizing and participating in the rebellion against the United States, had been guilty of conduct incompatible with his duty as a Senator of the United States, and that he therefore be expelled from the Senate of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution to provide for the payment of commissioners appointed to investigate the claims against the Western Military Department. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Harlan (Iowa) introduced a bill to authorize the President to acquire territory for the settlement of persons of African descent. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Military Department of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hale (N. H.) called up the resolution he offered yesterday, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expendiency of abolishing the present judicial system of the United States, and establishing another in pursuance of the Constitution. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Nesmith (Oregon) introduced a bill to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) introduced a bill relative to the sale of spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia. The bill is designed to render more operative the bill passed last summer, and provides for trial by any Justice of the peace. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) announced the death of the Hon. Kingsley S. Bingham, late Senator from Michigan, and gave a brief sketch of the life of the late Senator.

Mr. Clark (N. J.) spoke of the dead Senator as a conscientious man, whose true merits were known only to his friends. He was always true to his country and firm and unwavering in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) paid a tribute to the worth and excellence of the deceased Senator, who was always firm for the right and against oppression and wrong. He was one of those beautiful natures where God had joined the mildest manners to the bravest mind. He was always opposed to slavery, and any compromise with evil. Such a nature can be illspared at such an hour as the present though he still lives by example. Those who knew him here and the State that loved him well will cherish his memory with affectionate pride.

The resolution of respect was agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Roscoe Conkling (N. Y.) offerred a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Attorney General to report his views as to the means of obtaining a retrocession of that portion of Virginia formly belonging to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Potter, (Wis.,) from the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill providing homesteads to actual settlers, and providing a bounty for soldiers in lieu of grants of public lands.—He explained that the homestead feature of this bill was heretofore passed, but there is an addition that all soldiers, marines and seamen shall be entitled to the provisions of this act. It contains a section giving a bounty of $30 to the three months' volunteers.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday next.

The House concurred in the resolution from the Senate, for a joint committee to inquire into the conduct of the present war, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Pendleton (Ohio) moved that the memorial of Howard Gatchell and Davis be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions declaring that Congress alone had power under the Constitution to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. That the exercise of that power by any other department of the Government is a usurpation, and dangerous to public liberty. That the persons above named be delivered to the Marshal to the end that they may be indicted with the right of speedy trial, if there be probable cause for such proceedings.

He spoke at length on this subject saying, that those gentlemen were members of the Board of Police for the city of Baltimore, and on the first of July last, at the dead hour of night, were arrested by order of the military authorities, and without charges being preferred against them were conveyed as prisoners to Fort M'Henry. They ask that Congress may examine into the question, or that they may be heard before a judicial tribunal, and yet his (Mr. Pendleton's) colleagues in the Committee on the Judicary could find no more fitting response to the memorial than that it should lie unanswered on the table.

The question here presented was as to the legality of their present punishment, which he denied. The meanest criminal, even is within the reach of the application of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and this right has never been denied by any Executive until now.

Mr. Pendleton said in the course of his argument, that when the Constitution was framed there was no principle more incontrovertible than that parliament alone could suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. The revolution was a protest against usurpation, and it could not be believed that our forefathers, who had so earnestly engaged in securing personal liberty, would contract the bounds of freedom, and enlarge the bounds of executive power. If the President can suspend one provision of the Constitution he can suspend them all, and reduce this nation to the condition of slaves by changing the theory of the Government. Any nation willing to adopt this theory is so lost to a manly sense of independence and dignity, and to a just consciousness of their courage and duty of defending the Government, that the yoke is a fit emblem and a just token of their degradation. If this theory shall be endorsed the precedent will give authority in the future to ambitious men until public virtue will be destroyed, the national character tarnished and love of liberty destroyed, and the country become a prey to any tyrant. One successful invasion of any right depreciates its value, and weakens the means of a rightful resistance.—No one should listen to the doctrine of State necessity, the history of which is written on the wreck of public liberty.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) replied that all his colleague had just said or could say, had been fully and satisfactorily answered by the argument of the Attorney General, heretofore submitted. Notwithstanding the ability of his colleague, he (Mr. Pendleton) had not been able to disguise the fact that the time had come which was contemplated by the words of the Constitution for the suspending of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was important that some power should do so. If this be conceded, then his colleague's argument has destroyed itself. It implied a censure on the House in not discharging the duty long ago, as required by the oath which they had all taken to support the Constitution. His colleague's position was that Congress alone can suspend this writ, while consenting that the time has come for its suspension.

On motion of Mr. Bingham the whole subject was laid on the table by a vote of 108 years, against 28 nays.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Bingham, of Michigan. Eulogies on the character of the deceased were delivered by Messrs. Beaman, Trowbridge and Granger, of Michigan, Sedgwick, of New York, and Ashley, of Ohio. The usual resolutions of respect were then passed and the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHICALLY DRUNK.

A citizen of St. Louis being brought before a magistrate on a charge of drunkenness, the following dialogue took place:

Judge—"What is the charge against this individual?"

Policeman—"Getting drunk; completely drunk attempting to destroy private property, and collecting a crowd around him."

Mr. Erskine, (rising painfully) "That's a mistake, a calumny beyond description, I was not drunk, shall not and will not be drunk. I never drink anything but water; ask Thompson. In order to prove to you I have my senses perfectly, I will proceed to sing the Star-Spangled Banner without missing a note. Got a piano up here?"

The Judge—"Poor lunatic?"

Mr. Erskine—"Indeed, that's more'n likely. Reading the newspapers has brought me into this state. I like to know the war news. I read all dispatches painted on the subject. That's the way I lost my reason. The second edition contradicts the first; the third contradicts that again, and so on. You believe you know and you don't know any thing. You learn all at once that what happened yesterday didn't happen yesterday, but is going to happen to-morrow. That's enough to shatter the best organized intellect. It produces the effect of mixing your liquor—you go swallowing, without knowing how much you take."

Judge—"So you have been mixing your liquor then?"

Mr. Erskine—"No! I've mixed my despatches. Oh! Telegraph! Telegraph!—you're my ruin!"

Notwithstanding this ingenious system of defence Mr. Erskine was sent to work off his whiskey at the station house. On his way thither he promised the police officer not to read any more newspapers, and above all, no more despatches from the seat of war.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Friends of education who wish to enlighten the public on the subject of teaching the "young idea how to shoot," are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "Bedford Gazette."

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The State Superintendent has decided that if a Teacher is not paid when his salary is due, he can obtain judgement for it, and have execution in the mode pointed out by the school law. If the non-payment was owing to no fault of the Directors; the expenses of the suit will be placed on the District; if due to their negligence, on the members of the Board, individually.

A County Superintendent is bound to make out the Teacher's certificate immediately after the close of his examination.

Children cannot be excluded from school because their parents have not paid their school tax.

A School Board has the right to direct a Teacher to lock the door of the school room 10 or 15 minutes after the exact hour at which the exercises regularly commence, and not to admit scholars who come after that period.—This plan is intended to insure more regularity in attendance, and promote the order and interest of the schools.

The above are among the latest decisions of the State Superintendent.

"*Ignorance and superstition, the tyrants which the teachers enlist to exterminate—those twin relics of the dark ages.*" S. S.—[Bedford Gazette, Nov. 29.

Mr. Simon Syntax, who has written many excellent suggestions on education, has certainly, without his usual carefulness, penned the last line of the above paragraph. Has he, in the balance of justice, weighed what "the dark ages" have done for the noble cause of education, *according to their circumstances*? The art of printing was then unknown. How could the people of "the middle ages" do more than they have done, viz: transcribe and hand down to us the ancient classics? You might as well blame those ages for slow locomotion, as for a want of general education. Neither steam power nor printing was then discovered, and, therefore, the charges of ignorance and superstition fall pointless at those times. Considering the destruction of the Roman Empire by the Barbarians, in the 5th century, the middle ages, or as they are styled by thoughtlessness and folly, the "dark ages," have done pretty well, in the cause of knowledge and education. In what ages, pray, were the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford founded? Of what age was Alfred, the immortal author of trial by jury, and Alcuin "the propagator of education," as one of England's best historians styles him, "from the Gallic Alps to the banks of the Loire, the Rhine and the Elbe."

Great as is our zeal for education and its result, useful knowledge, we should be generous and truthful towards the past. As we are soon, in our town, to have a meeting of teachers, it is to be hoped, that they will show respect to their proper mission, by a due regard to what has been done, in preceding remote times, in the important business of education. It is to be expected, that from so respectable a body of public enlighteners, we will not hear any school-boy declamation, but wise and wholesome views, on all important subjects which they meet together to discuss. VERAX.

We freely insert the above communication in our column. We are perfectly willing that all sides shall be heard. When we penned the line alluded to in the above, we had no intention of detracting anything from the credit to which any age is entitled for that which it has handed down to posterity for the "noble cause of education, according to its circumstances."

When we spoke of ignorance and superstition as being twin relics of the dark ages, we meant the latter in the general acceptation of the term by the civilized world. We claim no infallibility; and if we have not weighed the subject evenly in the balance of justice, we are open to conviction at all times.

We have all confidence that the "body of public enlighteners" which will soon meet in this place, will do ample justice to every age for what it has done for the cause in which its members are engaged.

We feel grateful for the commending allusion which the writer makes to our humble efforts for the cause of education, and only hope that we have merited it. As we are greatly in favor of the dissemination of *truth*, at all times, we hope that "*Verax*" will soon again favor our column with his communications. S. S.

☞Teachers of Bedford county! fail not to be present at the teachers' convention, which meets at Bedford, between Christmas and New Year. You should all be there.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY:::::::::: DEC. 20, 1861.

E. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

Democratic State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 15, 1862, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Democratic papers in the State will please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

Our Relations with England.

In the very throes of a most horrible and bloody domestic revolution, our unhappy country seems to be destined to meet a still severer trial in the warlike arbitrament of international difficulties and disputes, springing, in the main, from our own shameful, insane quarrel at home. For some time past indications have cropped out in the policy of England, which left but little doubt in our mind that it was the object of that grasping and ambitious power to turn our troubles to the best account for its own interests. The military movements in Canada, the course of the London *Times* and the British ministerial organs, the favorable reception of Southern envoys in the British capital, and other signs of which it is unnecessary to speak, furnished to our mind significant hints that our trans-Atlantic cousins did not occupy quite the position of neutrals in the contest between the North and the South. In fact, we have had a chronic apprehension of the turn affairs are now taking, ever since we became apprised of the fact that Exeter Hall had taken under its patronage the sectional political party which lately became dominant at the North. During the struggle between Democracy and "Republican" radicalism, we frequently warned our readers that the Exeter Hall abolitionists were making tools of the adherents of the latter, to be used in splitting asunder the glorious union which English envy and jealousy longed to see enfeebled. We believe now more firmly than ever, that such was the object of those wily negrophilists. We believe that Great Britain, through her Abolition societies, propagated in America the baneful plant which lately flung its poisonous seed throughout the length and breadth of the North and from which sprang that bastard offspring, that noxious weed, Secession, the curse and plague of the Republic. To reap this harvest, British diplomacy now whets its scythes. From shocks of bloody sheaves, it hopes to winnow golden grains wherewith to enrich the the British crown. From the blood of American citizens shed in a monstrous national suicide, it expects to coin jewels for the bedizening of British lords and ladies. The philanthropy of English humanitarians which prided itself in culminating in visionary efforts for the emancipation of negro slaves, seems to have vanished into thin air. The busy interference of Exeter Hall in behalf of the "down-trodden African," has entirely ceased. The dreadful thundering of the London *Times* against slaveholding, "the besetting sin of the Americans," is heard no more. The English heart and the English mind are wrapped up in the desire and the planning and plotting for the overthrow of the American Union. Instead of making friendly and dignified remonstrance, John Bull "breathes out threatenings and slaughter" against our government because of our seizure of the Southern Commissioners on board the British steamer Trent. At least such is the news by the Europa, and if Britain does not mean war, it is not because she is not preparing for it with her best speed and her greatest energies.

Maj. Theo. Snyder.

We learn, with pleasure, that the above-named gentleman is a candidate for the office of Sergeant at Arms of the lower house of the State Legislature. Maj. Snyder is a man of sterling worth, and if there is anything in personal merit or political honesty and consistency, that can entitle a man to office, now-a-days the Major certainly deserves to succeed. Besides, "little Blair," the home of Maj. Snyder, did so well for the democracy, at the late election, that it would be no more than just that one of her leading Democrats should be remembered in the distribution of office at Harrisburg. Maj. Snyder was Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, during the sessions of 1858-9, and discharged the duties of the position with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the members of that body. We hope that the House will duly consider the claims of Maj. Snyder, and that gallant "little Blair," will be gratefully remembered for her return of a Democratic member over an almost overwhelming opposition majority.

☞Mrs. Mary Moore, residing in the western part of our town, met with a sad accident a few days ago. Whilst engaged in opening a can of tomatoes which had been heated in a stove, the lid of the can suddenly burst open, throwing a column of steam straight into her [illegible] scalding her very severely.

children? S. G.

on Penmanship.

☞The Bedford County Teachers' Institute, which is called to meet in this place on Monday next, promises to be a meeting of unusual interest. We hope that the people of this neighborhood and of the county generally will attend its sessions. Meetings of this kind are eminently calculated to enhance the usefulness of the free school system, and in School matters, as in every thing else, in this country, movements for the public good must originate with the people themselves.

☞The Ebensburg *Democrat and Sentinel* comes to us much improved in appearance. The intimate friendship which has recently sprung up between the editor and "Old Abe," (through the medium of a somewhat lengthy correspondence) must have proved quite beneficial to the former. The *Democrat and Sentinel* is a sprightly, well conducted journal, and, though we have had some "knocks" with the editor, we wish it all the success it merits.

☞Indian Summer seems just now to be paying up its overdue installments, with compound interest. For the past ten days the weather has been bright and clear as any day in mid-summer. Even on earth, in the midst of wars and rumors of wars, kind Providence permits us to realize the line of the hymn,

"December's as pleasant as May."

☞Persons desirous of making good bargains in real estate, will serve their interests by calling on O. E. Shannon, Esq., of this place. Mr. Shannon has a large quantity of lands, houses and lots, &c., for sale, or trade. See advertisement in another column.

Showing the White Feather.

At the Republican Congressional caucus held on Wednesday night, Mr. Sherman, of New York, took the ground that we never could put down the rebellion with the bullet; that we must employ the slaves to do it. Had any person ventured to make the declaration three months ago that the united North, with its eighteen millions of free population and vast resources, could not put down the divided South, with but seven millions, he would have been branded as a coward or denounced as a traitor. But times have changed, and the loudest boasters are the first to show the white feather. Shame on the white man who thus seeks to impeach Northern courage!—*Patriot and Union.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

UNION VICTORY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON IN ASHES!!

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—A special despatch from Cheat Mountain to the Commercial, says that yesterday one of the hardest and best-fought battles of the war was fought at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas county, Western Virginia, General R. H. Milroy commanding the Union troops, and General Johnson, of Georgia, commanding the rebels.

The fight lasted from daylight till three o'clock P. M. The Union loss is about thirty, and the rebel loss over two hundred, including a major and many other officers. Thirty prisoners were captured.

General Johnson, of Georgia, was shot in the mouth, but not fatally injured. The Twelfth Georgia Regiment suffered most severely.

Gen Milroy's force numbered 750 men, from the Ninth and thirteenth Indiana, the twenty-fifth and thirty-second Ohio, and the Second Virginia Regiments.

General Johnson's forces numbered over 2000.

The Ninth Indiana fought bravely to the last, after driving the enemy into their barracks no less than five times.

Our forces retired in good order.

The rebels set fire to their barracks and retired to Staunton.

Gen. Milroy has thus driven the last of the rebel army out of Western Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—The steamer Adelaide arrived this morning from Old Point, reports that a flag of truce came to Fortress Monroe, yesterday, from Norfolk, with a number of Southern passengers, but there is no news from any point South beyond the late disastrous fire at Charleston.

The Norfolk Day Book, brought by truce, passengers to Fort Monroe, yesterday, contains a despatch from Charleston, S. C., stating that a terribly destructive fire occurred in that city on the 11th inst., which destroyed the entire business portion of the city, and an immense amount of property.

The fire broke out in a sash factory in King street and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Among many other buildings burned was the Mills House, the Cathedral, the Old Round Church, the theatre, and an immense number of stores.

The authorities had sent to Savannah and Augusta for engines and assistance, but they had not arrived. The fire was still raging fiercely at last accounts, and it was feared the entire city would be destroyed.

There was great suffering among the people, many had lost everything, and been rendered homeless.

It is believed that several persons had been killed by the falling walls, and that many had perished in the flames.

There were reports of negro insurrections current among the passengers, but it is impossible to say whether they are well founded or not.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Another report of the fire says it broke out in a sash-factory.

Engines had been sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta, but they arrived too late to stay the conflagration.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Inquirer has the following:

BALTIMORE, December 14.—Despatches from Fortress Monroe state that passengers by the flag of truce boat from Norfolk, bring accounts of a negro insurrection at Charleston and that half the city is in ashes. The Richmond Examiner states that a large portion of Charleston is in ashes.

There is no news from Port Royal. All is quiet in that quarter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves, those of the rebels without compensation and those of the Union men to be paid for.

Mr. KING, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution, that the Secretary of War inform the Senate whether any and what aid is rendered by the Pay Department to enable soldiers to transmit home any part of their pay, and what additional facilities may be afforded. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a joint resolution for the confiscation of the property of rebels and for the satisfaction of the claims of loyal men.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill establishing a new military and mail route to Baltimore. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. NESMITH announced the death of his late colleague, Edward Dickinson Baker, U. S. Senator from Oregon, paid a brief and feeling tribute to his worth and memory, and offered the usual resolutions of respect to his memory.

Mr. MCDOUGAL followed, referring to the decease of the two distinguished Senators, Messrs. Douglas and Baker. Both were near friends of his; both distinguished men; both great political leaders, but widely different in their views. Mr. McDougal then paid a high and eloquent tribute to the chivalry and true worth of the deceased Senator.

Mr. BROWNING referred to the late Senator as a personal and political friend of his since early manhood. He was a man of brave endowments and brilliant achievements. He was an astute and profound lawyer, a wise statesman, a brilliant orator, a tried, brave soldier, and a true incorruptible patriot.

Mr. COWAN claimed for Pennsylvania, the foster-mother of the dead, the right to weep and pay her tribute to his worth at the side of Oregon, his adopted home. He (Baker) was naturally noble and brave, and had he lived in olden times he would have been made a Viking, and his name would have come down with Hengist and Horsa. Mr. Cowan then paid a beautiful tribute to the eloquence, worth and true greatness of the deceased Senator.

Mr. DIXON spoke of the true devotion of the late Senator to the cause of the country, and of his brilliant life and glorious death.

Mr. SUMNER said that Senator Baker united both the character of the orator and soldier. Both were worthy of admiration. Mr. Sumner then referred to various instances of the almost unexampled eloquence of the deceased. He (Baker) after achieving a brilliant success in the Senate, had vaulted from the Senate into the saddle, and on a glorious battle-field, face to face with the enemy, he passed from the service of his country to the service of his God. Mr. Sumner concluded by saying that the true cause of Senator Baker's death was slavery, and that the only way to avoid death is to say to this violator of the Constitution, this murderer of our dead Senator; "Be thou overturned."

Mr. LATHAM closed with a most beautiful, eloquent, touching eulogy on the deceased, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, it was resolved that the Committee on Public Lands should report what Railway Companies have received donations of lands on condition of transporting troops and munitions of war free of charge, and whether the Government has the unqualified right of such transportation.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and Hayti and Liberia.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that there were no negro ambassadors there. A debate arising the resolution lies over.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) offered a resolution declaring it is just to recognize the eminent and patriotic services of the late Gen. Lyon, and tendering the thanks of Congress to the brave officers and soldiers under his command, who sustained the honor of the flag, and achieved a victory at Springfield, Mo.; and in order to commemorate the event, each regiment engaged on that occasion bear on its colors the word "Springfield," in letters of gold, and that these resolutions be read at the head of the different regiments of the army of the United States. Mr. Blair believed the Government had taken no notice at all of the death of Gen. Lyon, and hence the propriety of the passage of the resolution he had submitted. He knew the man well. One never lived who cared more for his country and less for himself.

Mr. EDWARDS moved that the last part of the resolution be stricken out.

Mr. EDWARDS said—We are to have a war of long continuance, in which bravery and skill are to be displayed, and misfortune and death incurred. We should not, therefore, be too lavish at the outset in establishing precedents, as the neglect to notice similar occurrences hereafter may result in serious embarrassment.

Mr. COLFAX trusted that the amendment would not be adopted. The reading of the resolution as proposed would have the effect of stimulating our gallant soldiers to deeds of patriotism. It could do no harm. It was due that we should pay this tribute of respect to Gen. Lyon, and recognize the services of those under his command.

The amendment of Mr. Edwards was rejected, and the resolution adopted.

The consideration of the following resolution was then announced:—

"*Whereas*, Maj. Gen. Halleck of the Western Department has issued an order prohibiting negroes from coming within the lines of our army, and excluding those already under the protection of our troops; and, *whereas*, a different policy and practice prevail in other Departments, by the direct sanction of the Administration; and, *whereas*, said order is cruel and inhuman, and, in the judgment of this House, based upon no military necessity; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to direct Gen. Halleck to recall said order, or cause it to conform to the practice in other Departments of the Army.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) said:—If the passage of the resolution is to have a good effect, especially in the West, the sooner it is passed the better. The allegation of Gen. Halleck, as an excuse for his order that fugitive slaves, whom he proposes to exclude from his lines, give information to the enemy, is too bold a pretense to just ify him. The return of fugitive slaves was intended by Gen. McClellan, and had been followed by Gen. Dix, Kelly, and others. All these cases are a disgrace to the profession of arms. If such return of fugitives has been made by orders of the Commanding Generals, they deserve to have their epaulettes stripped from their shoulders; and if it has been done by higher authority, "then God forgive them, for they know what they do."

Mr. LOVEJOY, (Ill.) expressed his honest conviction that such orders were issued by the commanding Generals without instructions from the President. He was satisfied of this fact. While the President does not remove and cashier them, as he (Lovejoy) would, he did not believe that they (the commanding Generals) had power for any such inhuman and shameful measures. As far as can be ascertained, the testimony of every General in the field is that the slaves are true, loyal and faithful. While with General McDowell previous to the battle of Bull Run, that General carefully inquired of every black fugitive with regard to the movements and positions of the enemy, and the topography of the country. The slaves are the most reliable scouts we have, and he thought it most shameful, mean and contemptible for Major-Generals of the army to slander a race already disgraced.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) said Mr. Stevens had evidently misunderstood Gen. Halleck's order. The latter (Halleck) had informed him he had no idea of doing any thing contrary to the law of the last Congress and the policy of the government.

Mr. STEVENS inquired:—Did I not state the order as it was copied?

Mr. BLAIR. I think you did, but not at first as written. It was a gross injustice to General Halleck to say that he has ordered the return of fugitive slaves to disloyal masters.

Mr. LOVEJOY said that he had letters to show that persons of color, under pretence of their being fugitives, are hunted and actually taken from individuals who have them under their protection.

Mr. BLAIR, while not pretending to deny the accuracy of Mr. Lovejoy's remarks, stated for the benefit of the House and the country that he (Blair) positively knew that Gen. Halleck gave an order to discharge some fugitives from prison in St. Louis on his (Blair's) application.

Mr. LOVEJOY repeated that slaves had actually been delivered up under the order of Gen. Halleck.

Mr. BLAIR stated that he called on General Halleck the day after the order was issued and information him that it was liable to be misunderstood. Gen. Halleck said he had no idea of contravening the law of Congress and the policy of the Administration; that his simple purpose was to exclude from his camp such persons as could convey information to the enemy. The General added that at Cairo slaves came into his camp to sell fruit, and returning to Kentucky and the Southern part of Missouri, fell into the hands of the enemy who obtained information from them.

Mr. FOUKE said that the officers of the army regarded Gen. Halleck's order as most wise and salutary. The allusion by his colleague (Lovejoy) to the fidelity of these slaves was untrue. The army was misled on the seventh of November last by slaves. His (Fouke's) own regiment was led into an ambuscade by them. Let the resolution pass and recruiting in Illinois will cease. The army will stand by the order of Gen. Halleck.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied that the concurrent testimony of Generals Lane and Prentiss, and he thought General Pope, was in contradiction of what his colleague (Fouke) had stated, so far as the general principle was concerned. He (Lovejoy) would like to know from his colleague (Fouke) what was done with the negro that led them into ambuscade.

Mr. FOUKE replied that he sent out a scout who brought in the negro, and the fact was reported to Gen. McClellan. He (Fouke) did not know what had become of the negro. He had no time to look after negroes. If his colleague (Lovejoy) would pay less attention to the negroes and more to the interests of the country, we would get along much better.

This last remark of Mr. Fouke's was received with applause, which the Speaker promptly checked.

Mr. BLAIR said that General Halleck had informed him that he intended to use the slaves if he could to the advantage of the Government, and that if it would weaken the enemy he would take their slaves from them. But he [Halleck] did not intend that such persons should come into the lines of the camp.

Mr. JULIAN said that the policy of delivering up fugitive slaves was not practised last Friday. One of them had found his way into the camp of Col. Brown, of an Indiana Regiment, and that officer refused to surrender him until so ordered by Secretary Cameron. He presumed that the Administration sanctioned such proceedings.

Mr. BLAIR inferred differently from what he had read in the President's message.

Mr. KELLOGG [Ill.] assumed to say that the Administration has had nothing to do, directly, with that order, and that the Administration would not indicate such a policy to the army.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM [Ohio] moved to lay the pending resolution on the table.

Motion was agreed to, by yeas 79, nays 64.

The resolution heretofore introduced, looking to a recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia coming up.

Mr. COX offered an amendment, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of doing so, instead of the direct instructions to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. COX said that instead of bringing up so frequently the "pestiferous negro," the country expected Congress to give a little time to more important subjects.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM called attention to the act that a select Committee was appointed at a former Congress to consider the subject of abolishing the franking privilege. The bill reported by that Committee was the first on the calender, and it was his [Vallandigham's] desire that members should examine it before it regularly come up for consideration.

Mr. COLFAX remarked that the Committee on the Post Office and Post Routes had framed a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which would swell the revenue and satisfy the public's desire. They propose to report the bill next week. Mr. Colfax reminded members that the Committee would not, as heretofore, insert in the Post Office bill such new routes as members may assert necessary, but will require members to show the absolute necessity for the establishment of new routes.

A message was here received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Baker.

Messrs. Shiek of Oregon; Pusipe, and Sargeant, of California; Dunlap, of Kentucky; Colfax, of Indiana; Richardson, of Illinois; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; and Riddle, of Ohio, severally delivered eulogies abounding with eloquent and interesting allusions to the public and private character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were then passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) introduced a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a committee of both Houses to retire improper officers from the army.

Mr. Carlile (Va.) opposed the resolution.—He was afraid it was a political device to get political control of the army, and he thought Congress should have no control of the army.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) offered as a substitute that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more efficient mode for retiring any improper or incompetent officers of the army. The substitute was accepted and agreed to.

Mr. Foot (Vt.) called up the resolution to expel Waldo P. Johnson, Senator from Missouri, from the Senate of the United States. After discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, as reported by Mr. Grimes, (Iowa) from the Naval Committee, was taken up.

Mr. Grimes explained the bill, and urged its passage, at some length.

The bill protides for retiring officers who have been on the register for forty years. It authorizes the President to select an officer from the grade of captain or commander, and assign him the command of a squadron, with the rank of flag officer.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle, (Wis.) the time of retiring naval officers was made 45 instead of 40 years, and the bill passed.

Mr. Johnson (Tenn.) moved that so much of the President's message as relates to the expediency of a railroad to Winchester Kentucky and Tennessee, be referred to a select committee agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Conway (Kansas) contended that the conflict which has been preparing for nine months, has changed its original character. From the attempt to put down insurrection, it has settled into a deliberate war. We have not encountered the enemy in any battle in which we have won an unquestionable victory.

Mr. Harding (Ky.) obtained the floor.

Mr. Fouke (Ill.) unexpectedly asked him to give way, as he wanted briefly to reply to the Representative from Kansas, (Mr. Conway) who has said that the battle of Belmont was a defeat. In justice to the brave soldiers who participated in that action, he wanted to nail the falsehood.

Mr. Wadsworth (Ky.) commenced a speech, but yielding for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Conway wished to know whether Mr. Fouke intended his remark as personal.

Mr. Robinson (Ill.) said Mr. Fouke had left the hall.

Mr. Richardson (Ill.) would say that whatever his colleague, Mr. Fouke, had said on the floor of a personal character ought to be settled elsewhere.

Mr. Conway remarked that he did not wish to be subject to the imputation of having told a falsehood. He thought he understood the proprieties of this House as well as any other member.

On motion the House then adjourned till Monday.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF MASON & SLIDELL!

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.

The Royal mail steamer Europa has arrived at this port with highly important intelligence. She was detained at Queenstown till the 2nd by order of the Government. She has the Queen's messenger on board with dispatches for Lord Lyons.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Observer* stated that the Government has demanded from President Lincoln and his Cabinet the restoration of the persons of the southern envoys to the British Government. Yesterday afternoon, after 5 o'clock, P. M., Her Majesty held a privy council at Windsor Castle. Three of her Ministers, including the first Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretaries of State and War, traveled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town the three ministers had attended the Cabinet council at Lord Palmer's official residence.

The *Observer* also says, that a special messenger of the Foreign office has been ordered to carry to Washington the demands of the British Government for Lord Lyons, and will proceed to-day by packet from Queenstown. The public will be satisfied to know that these demands are for an apology, and to insist on the restitution to the protection to the British flag the persons of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.

The *Observer* adds there is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter-deck of the British Admiral at New York, or Washington itself, in the face of some ten or twelve men of war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the Trent was before the guns and cutlasses of the San Jacinto. It is no fault of ours if it should come even to this.

The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime, a large ship, the Melbourne, has been taken up and is now loaded with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and other stores, at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian military and a strong reinforcement of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

The *Times'* city article of the 30th says the position of the Federal States of America is almost identical in every commercial point with that which was occupied towards us by Russia before the Crimean War. Russia had a hostile tariff, while we looked to her for a large portion of our general supply of breadstuffs, but there is this peculiarity in our present case, that the commencement would be by the breaking up of the blockade of the Southern ports, at once setting free our industry from the anxiety of the cotton famine, and giving assurance prosperity to Lancashire through the winter. At the same time, we shall open our trade to eight millions in the Confederate States who desire nothing better than to be our customers.

At the Privy Council, on Saturday, an order was issued prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coast wise gunpowder, saltpeter, nitrate of soda, and brimstone.

The *Times* has no hope that the Federal Government will comply with the demands of England.

The *Morning Star* declares that the statement of instructions having been sent to Lord Lyons to obtain the restitution of the Confederate Commissioners or to take leave of Washington was premature, and so exaggerated as to be virtually untrue.

The Liverpool *Courier* believes that the Warrior has been ordered to Annapolis with the ultimatum of the Government.

The steamer Jura arrived out on the 29th inst.

The London *Times*, in alluding to the decision of the British Cabinet, that the arrest of Mason and Slidell is a clear violation of the law of Nations, believes that Lord Lyons will be instructed by the first steamer to demand reparation, and if not complied with will be instructed to withdraw the legation from Washington.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County New York.

[3 months.]

$25! EMPLOYMENT $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $30 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

A THING OF BEAUTY, IS A JOY FOREVER.—Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousand of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when it is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body designed by our Creator.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

—MARRIED—

TROUTMAN—SMITH.—On Thursday evening, 12th inst., at the parental home of the bride, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Troutman to Miss Ann, daughter of Jesse K. Smith, of St. Clair township.

—DIED—

HANEY.—On the 6th inst., Mr. Patrick Haney in his 83d year.

This venerable citizen was born in this county. His father served in the Revolutionary war. The deceased has been for many years a resident of Cumberland Valley, where he has been universally known and esteemed for his sterling virtue. He was truly an honest and upright man, and died a firm christian and believer in Christ and his holy Church. He leaves a large circle of children, descendants and friends, who mourn for the loss of his bright example. But their loss is his gain, as he is gone to the bosom of his Father and his God, who has pronounced those *blessed, who die in the Lord.*"

TURNER.—In church Hospital, Harrisburg, Dec. 3d, 1861, of Typhoid Fever, Andrew F. Turner, of Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa., a corporal in Captain Fuller's co. 55 Reg., aged 20 years, 3 months, and 23 days.

HYDE.—At Fortress Monroe, Nov. 30th, 1861, of inflammation of the lungs, Abraham Hyde, of Harrison township, in this county, a member of Capt. Fuller's co., 55 Reg., aged 21 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The deceased was sent home and buried from his father's house on Saturday the 7th inst. His body was followed to its last resting place by a large concourse of people. He was a member of the Dry Ridge congregation of the German Reformed Church. He was a faithful attendant upon the means of grace, up to the time of his leaving for the seat of war. He also gave evidence in camp, that he was a soldier of the cross of Christ, preparing and training himself in all the evolutions of spiritual warfare, under the Captain of his salvation, the Lord Jesus Christ. What a comfort for parents, when they are called to follow their adult children to their last resting place, if parents, see to it that your loved ones enlist under the banner of the cross, before they fall by the hands of the Destroyer.

H.

New Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Alexander Smith, vs. Mary E. Smith. } In Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 14, Nov. Term, 1861, Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner in the above case, will attend to his duties, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1862, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Commissioner.

Dec. 20, 1861.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Colerain township, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton township, on Wednesday, the 8th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe township, on Thursday, the 9th, at the house of Samuel Mizell.

East Providence township, on Friday, the 10th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence township, on Saturday, the 11th, at the house of J. A. Gump, (in the Borough of Bloody Run).

Cumberland Valley township, on Monday, the 13th, at the house of Jacob Snider.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday, the 14th, at the house of George Bailey.

Harrison township, on Wednesday, the 15th, at the house of Martin Feightner.

Juniata township, on Thursday the 16th, at the house of Joseph Foltz.

Napier township, on Friday, the 17th, at the house of J. M. Robison, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday, the 18th, at the house of J. M. Robison.

Bedford township, on Monday, the 20th, at the Commissioners' Office.

Snakespring township, on Tuesday, the 21st, at the house of D. L. Deshough.

Bloody Run Borough, on Wednesday, the 22nd, at the house of J. A. Gump.

Hopewell township, on Thursday, the 23rd, at the house of John Dasher.

Broad Top township, on Friday, the 24th, at the house of J. B. Cashner.

Liberty township, on Saturday, the 25th, at the house of Mrs. Catharine Tucker.

Middle Woodberry township, on Monday, the 27th, at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, Esq.

South Woodberry township, on Tuesday, the 28th, at the house of David Stoner.

Union township, on Wednesday, the 29th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair township, on Thursday, the 30th, at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Bedford Borough, on Friday, the 31st, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law.

The appeals will be held on the days above stated, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.

WM. M. PEARSON,
J. FEIGHTNER,
P. J. SHOEMAKER,
Commissioners.

Attest,
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
December 20, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the same Court.

Upon the petition of the freeholders residing in the vicinity of Boydstown, in said county, setting forth that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev. Alexander Boyd, the proprietor, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road, upon the South, and running thence North 59 degrees East to the old State Road on the North. The one of the length of —— feet and the other of the length of —— feet, and both of the width of 16 feet, the first being the alley between lots Nos. 41 and 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 42 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old State road aforesaid. The one of the length of —— feet, rest of the length of —— feet, all of the width of 16 feet, the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 28, and 16 and 17, and 7 and 8, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown, also, three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said town, South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North, and running thence South thirty degrees West, two hundred and twenty feet to a twenty feet alley, the same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 15, and 16 and 15, and 21 and 26, and 20 and 21, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town-plot, which said alleys have become useless, inconvenient, and burdensome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity.

Wherefore the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the county papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

BY THE COURT.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.
December 20, 1861.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale, the following property, sold as the property of Charles Dannaker, to wit: One gray colt, one bay mare, one dark bay mare, one brown mare, one yearling colt, [black] one bay sucking colt, one black, ditto, one narrow wheeled wagon, one wood sled, one pair ladders, 16 acres wheat in ground, 12 acres rye, 12 acres corn, one cow, one yearling steer, one small steer, 10 shoats, 7 hogs, ⅔ of 50 doz. rye, ⅓ of 20 doz. wheat, ⅔ of 200 doz. oats, 20 bushels buckwheat, one plough and five tons of hay, which I permit to remain with the said Charles Dannaker during my pleasure.

CHRISTIAN A. DANNAKER.

Dec. 20th,—3ts.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence township, dec'd., will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 7th OF JANUARY,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Bay's Cove, in said township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Ritchey on the East, William Gracy on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs,) containing 200 acres and 15 perches, more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected.

TERMS.—One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Bonds and Mortgage.

HENRY HINISH,
D. FORD,
Dec. 20, 1861. Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor to marshal assets of the estate of Archibald Findlay, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, January 7th, 1862, when all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 20, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the citation of Samuel Smith, Executor of William Smith, dec'd., the undersigned appointed Auditor to ascertain the facts, report when the legacies are to be paid, &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, on Thursday, January 9th, 1862, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 20, 1862. Auditor.

DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, to ascertain whether Abraham Sill, of St. Clair township, said county, be a lunatic, or not, how long he has been, &c. &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford on Monday, January 6th, 1862, when all wishing can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 20, 1862. Commissioner.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Office Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R. Co.
No. 228 South 3d Street,
Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1861.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday the 14th day of January, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. ARTSON,
Dec. 20, 1861. Secry.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give ten dollars reward for the apprehension of and such evidence as convicts the thieves that stole the boots of my coaches and the chains belonging thereto, the cover of my wagon, one set of front gears and 6 halters, or for such evidence as will recover the damages from parents or guardians of children that cut the trimmings and steal away the most of the gear, or for the apprehension of each person so doing, or for such evidence as will show where the same are concealed, so that I may take out search warrants for them.

B. W. GARRETSON,
Dec. 20, 1861. Stage Agent.

ESTATE OF WM. ANDERSON, DEC'D.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John P. Reed, Esq., Trustee to sell the Real Estate of William Anderson, late of Broadtop township, dec'd., will sit for that purpose, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 30th day of December, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Dec. 20, 1861. Auditor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
JACOB C. DEVORE,
JOHN C. VICKROY,
Dec. 13.—6t.* *Executors.*

STRAY STEER.—

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Napier township, about the first of June last, a White Spotted Steer, supposed to have been a year old last spring, no ear marks except a slit in the right ear, apparently torn by a dog. The owner is requested to prove his property and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH SOUSER.

December 13.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
638 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes.

And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Massailles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and of best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—

The undersigned, appointed Auditor in the case of Simon L. Shafer vs. Adam Ferguson, in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 110, of November Term, 1861, will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Dec. 13. Auditor.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay in applying this remedy for it is a certain cure, as it is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & J. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway; and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,

and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL DENTISTS. Directions Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & J. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTHACHE DROPS
FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & J. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B HURD'S
NEURALGIA PLASTERS,
FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to All who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & J. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Dec. 13.—1y.

CASH STORE.—

The undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and he will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

Sept. 27, 1861.* P. A. REED.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the 21st day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 31, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH 1861.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $2.50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6.62 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals.
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, I will expose to public sale on the premises in St. Clairsville, on TUESDAY, 31st of DECEMBER, inst., the Real Estate of Eve Ann Little, dec'd., consisting of Two Lots of ground numbered in plan of said town, 7 and 8, adjoining David Wetzell, George Hainsling, Peter Amick and Sill's heirs, fronting on Main street, and having thereon erected a Two Story Frame House, a Log Frame House and Stable.

This property contains a never failing spring of water, and has also good fruit on it.

☞ Terms made known on day of Sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Dec. 6, 1861. Adm'r.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY, A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;

No matter } *PROPYLAMINE* } HOW STUBBORN, HOW LONG STANDING,

WILL CONQUER IT, WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ, DOCTORS EXAMINE, DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY, BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY, DOCTORS KNOW IT, PATIENTS BELIEVE IT, TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(From Official Hospital Reports.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 29, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold and pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awgustus, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various and similarly testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confess I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack superveningupon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good specimens we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. He had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen, tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propylamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning at, usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, that which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without losing prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy as advocated. I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propyl against the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE,
THE SAME RESULT

IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the

PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODIDE PROPYLAMINE,

of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞ We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,

(Continued in next column).

THE ELIXIR IS

MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND MAY BE TAKEN ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,

BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,

WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND

At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to

PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following

Wholesale Agents:

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.,
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,

Dec. 6, '61—1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

BREAKERS AHEAD.—

The time having arrived, (Dec. 1st) when the accounts of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., were to be settled, those who have not done so, must not think hard if stringent measures are resorted to. "A stitch in time saves nine!"

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Dec. 6.

ROSES.

Perpetual Bloomers, in bloom now, suitable for house and winter blooming, at LYNCH'S Nursery.

DWARF PEAR TREES at Lynch's Nursery.

GRAPE ROOTS, from 1 to 4 years old. finest kinds, at LYNCH'S.

Oct. 3, '61.

GO AND

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS'

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Oct. 25, '61. P. A. REED.

NOTICE—

Is hereby given to the Military Board of Auditors of the county of Bedford, and also the collectors of the several Townships and Boroughs of said county, that they are required to meet at the public house of Col. John Hater in Bedford, on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of auditing the Military accounts of said county, when and where collectors can have legal exonerations and abatements made.

SAMUEL EVANS,
Brigadier Gen. 1st Brigade, 16th Div. P. M.
Brigadier General's office,
November 20, 1861.

WIND MILL, OR GRAIN FAN,

An excellent new Double Screen, for Sale at *Warranted* "Waterloo Grain Fan," for HARTLEY'S.

Aug. 2, 1861.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!

A TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!!

THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Reed's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as house-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Rorabaek's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensible utility; cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elmira Over,
Mrs. Mary Elrode.

J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right in will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year.

Don't fail to call.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SICAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delages, Valencias and Mariontippe Silks, at 50 cts. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Muffs, her with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.

A new style of WOOLEN GOODS, Shetland Capes, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

S. E. SICAFOOS.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Middle Woodberry Township, on Saturday the 21st day of December next, all that lot or parcel of land, late the property of Joseph Keagy and Barbara his wife, viz:

Seventeen Acres,
More or Less, of Limestone Land,

adjoining lands of G. R. Barndollar, Joseph Bossler, and others. Said land is all cleared, and has thereon erected, a story and a half log dwelling house, a frame stable and saw mill.

There is also, a fine bearing young orchard on the place.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest.

JOSIAH M. SHOENFELT,
Guardian of the minor children
BARBARA KEAGY.

November 22, 1861.—ts.

VARIETY STORE.

The undersigned having just returned from the city, invites the attention of the public to her

New and Elegant

assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, such as MERINOS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, S. A. C. E. FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, SKELETON SKIRTS, LADIES' HOSE, CONNETS, RIBBONS, Calicoes, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, a large quantity of TOYS and PERFUMERY; and a general variety of goods usually found in Ladies' Fancy Stores.

The undersigned returns thanks to her old friends and customers and solicits a renewal of their patronage. TERMS:—Cheap as any other store of the kind in the country.

Nov. 15—3ms.] M. C. FETTERLY.

CHEAP FOR CASH

Come one, come all, I wish to tell
You where the cheapest goods they sell
('Tis not less true that I have said it;)
SHOEMAKER'S is the place: "'Tis well?"—
To buy for cash, or four months credit.

So when you feel inclined to buy,
Just stop at Job's your luck to try,
And if his terms will please you;
You'll find his goods are never high
And of your cash he'll ne'er use you."

THE POET CLERK.

Oct. 18, '61.

STRAY STEER.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union township, Bedford county, about the 15th of November last, a white and red spotted steer, with a notch in the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Dec. 6.* FRANCIS BEARD.

CAUTION.—

Whereas my wife, Maria, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons not to harbor her, or trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her from and after this date.

JOHN McFARLAND.

St. Clair tp., Dec. 6, 1861.—3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at the late residence of Sarah Sparks, dec'd., in West Providence township, county aforesaid, on Saturday, 28th December, next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Sarah Sparks dec'd., to wit: One tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, within two miles of the town of Hopewell at the junction of the Plank road and Bedford Railroad, three miles of the Borough of Bloody Run, and one mile of the Chambersburg Turnpike, adjoining lands of John Reilly, Thomas Richey, Joseph Sleighter, and others, containing 153 ACRES, more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-storied FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, double Log Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected. All the improvements have been made within eight years, and the land which is under a fine state of cultivation, has been recently cleared. A fine spring of never failing water is on the premises, near the house.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

☞ For further particulars address Col. Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or the undersigned, living near the premises.

JOSEPH FISHER,
Dec. 6, 1861. Executor.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality for Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

Above we present you with a perfect likeness of TENSE, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling in the Country, and in trading with the Indians. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and in Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanacs and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is built and when any further or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every portion of the body, where ever there is the person, and all the natural and unnatural complaints will set in. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The Liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The bottom of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with phlegm, causing a cough—and all from a disordered state of the fountain-head of life—the Blood. As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. So quickly does impure blood tip to every part and leave its sting behind. All these complaints, and many more, arise when the circulation is rendered impure. The Mountain Herb Pills do not profess to purify the blood, but regenerate all the corpuscles of the body, they are therefore, unrivaled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This Aztec Mexican appeals to us from the tops of the hidden seats of disease and remedies all the ills of the body, and directions pure and sweet, clearing and rejuvenating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, some of the choicest remedy Herbs Plants, that will pass directly to the affected parts, through the blood and drive out all impurity, and cause the sufferer to rejoice with health, strength and beauty.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Coughs,	Liver Complaints,	Colds,
Chills and Fever,	Bilious Complaints,	Dropsy of Spirits,
Chest Diseases,	Headache,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Inflammation,	Secondary Symptoms,
Diarrhœa,	Jaundice,	Ulcers,
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females, who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, clean the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of benitude to the pale cheek.

The Herbs and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way, among the Tuscarora, a tribe of Indians in the West. See the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT Medicine" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a pasteboard box. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.—1y.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A large stone and frame grist mill at Millville, two miles west of Bedford, on the Pittsburg turnpike. The mill contains three run of burrs, and one pair chopping stones. The mill-wright work is of the latest improved plan, with smut machine, &c. Seven acres of land belong to the property.—The improvements are, the miller's house, small tenant house, stables, &c. This property, known as the "Mills property," is desirable on account of its locality, its water power and the large scope of country which it commands.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the *Broadtop Railroad*—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouni river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixtry acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great nationdl or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO.

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew. Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

LADIES, READ THIS!
NEW MILLINERY STORE.—

Mrs E. V. Mowry has just returned from the city, with a new stock of fashionable Fall and Winter goods; such as BONNETS, FLATS, RIBBONS, PLUMES, FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, LACES, &c., &c. VELVETS, of all colors, and VELVET RIBBON of all widths.

Corded Silks, and Silks of every variety.

Ladies' dress caps, black and white.

Also, Zephyrs and Shetland Wool, of all shades.

Sewing silk of all colors. All nos. and colors of spool cotton. All cheap for cash.

Ladies, call and examine for yourselves.—Store on East Pitt st., opposite Mr. R. Fyan's
Bedford, Oct. 18 '61.

GET OUT OF DEBT,
Keep out of debt.—

To "get out of debt," commence by paying Wm. Hartley what you owe him.

To "keep out of debt," buy your Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oil, Paint, &., &c., from Hartley, for CASH. His prices are reduced to the lowest margin, he having adopted the cash and produce system.

Iron, of all kinds very low, Nails very low, by the keg. Best transparent Coal Oil, free from smell, only 20cts per qt.

Call and get a catalogue of the goods he keeps and hear his prices.

Wm Hartley takes this method of returning thanks to the public for their patronage, and particularly to those who pay promptly. All such will be favored when they request it.

If you want goods cheap for cash, call at Hartley's If you want long trust call elsewhere.

All kinds of approved produce taken in exchange for goods.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
Oct. 25, 1861. Admrs.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, creamcandies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.–1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
CHAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.

Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches.

A. J. REESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

NEW GROCERY.—
CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, 'Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.— The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

The subscriber hereby offers at Private Sale, two Brick Dwelling Houses, situate in the Town of Bloody Run. Both Houses are new and in good order, the Lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JNO. M'ELHENNY.

June 21,–tf.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers affords a full course in Mathematics Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres—in music Painting, &c., it gives extended instructions. The Winter Term will commence on Oct., 17 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and systmestic, are here made prominent objects of location. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in colleges.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES AND HOTEL Keepers should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of
Aug. 30. Dr. B. F. HARRY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be in the hands of J. M. Shoemaker for settlement, until the first of December next, after which they will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection. J. M. SHOEMAKER,
Oct. 18, JOSHUA SHOEMAKER.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon coxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a bountry Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.
H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIVELY PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes their very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach and expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report of my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to renthr comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year. on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and sale for dby
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash,

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME
NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes' he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe.

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony of the many artistes who speak in the highest terms to the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel, while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voices sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely me, with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especial to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, my improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use; some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED-

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER.

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BOARD REDUCED TO $2 PER DAY.

Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practice the most rigid economy, the undersigned.

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,

at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

Sept. 13th, '61. 3m.